

## PEOPLE'S VOICE.

LYMAN NAUGLE, Editor.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

WEAVER AND FIELD ACCEPT.

A Joint Letter of Acceptance From the People's Party Candidates For President and Vice President. They Favor a Free Ballot and Fair Count.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Sept. 29.—Gen. Weaver and Gen. Field, the people's party candidates for president and vice-president, have issued the following address:

To the People of the United States: Having been nominated respectively for the office of president and vice-president by the national convention of the people's party, which assembled at Omaha July 4, 1902, we take this method of formally notifying the public of our acceptance of the nominations and of our appreciation of the honor conferred upon us by the action of the convention. We are heartily in accord with the platform of principles adopted by that convention, and if elected will endeavor faithfully to carry out the demands in letter and spirit.

We have been requested by the national committee to visit the various states of the union so far as it should be within our power and to address the people upon the political situation and issues presented in the platform. We are now in the discharge of that duty, having already one or both of us visited fifteen states in the northwest and south, and if health and strength are spared we intend to continue the work until the campaign is closed. We have been received with cordiality. The enthusiasm everywhere is without parallel and extends to every part of the union we have visited. By contact with the people we have become acquainted with their wants and feelings and have brought face to face with the manifold perils which so seriously threaten our civilization and the overthrow of popular government. We wish to express our judgment freely and without reserve in order that we may stand acquitted before our fellow men and our own conscience touching the whole matter.

The people are in poverty. Their substance is being devoured by heartless monopolists, trusts, pools and money sharks. Labor is largely unemployed, and where work is obtainable the wages paid are small and the products of labor not paying the cost of production. This is a matter of serious concern to the whole people. The leaders of the heretofore dominant parties are everywhere controlled by the great money and money centers and manifest utter disregard for the wants and wishes of the people. The parties are hostile, range around on sectional lines, and represent the bitterness and enmities of the past, every four years discussing the issues of the late war, which should long since have been allowed to pass from the political discussions of the day. Notwithstanding the bitterness existing between the old parties they vie with each other in their subservience to capitalist and corporate greed. They are incapable of dealing with the real problems evolved by the growth of the last quarter of a century. Upon the great economic questions of the age they are practically one in purpose, differing just enough to enable them to carry on a sham battle, while the work of robbery and spoliation proceeds unabated. In the meantime the farmers and planters, north and south, and wage-earners everywhere are proscribed, maltreated, treated into competition with convict labor, and in many instances shot down by hired mercenaries acting under order of arrogant corporations who have unblushingly usurped the functions of the government and presumed to act in its stead. These corporations dominate the daily press and control the lines of daily communication with the people.

A still greater evil we hold that the right of a free ballot and fair count are rights of a free citizen, and upon their inviolability rests the perpetuity of free institutions and representative government. We are pained to discover in the public mind of the southern states through which we have passed a widespread loss of confidence on the part of the people in the integrity of the judges of elections in receiving the ballots of the people and counting them for the candidates of their choice. We think that this evil must be corrected by the intelligence and integrity of the people of the country, otherwise scenes of riot and perhaps bloodshed may follow these efforts of parties in charge of the ballot boxes to defraud the will of the voter. They will lead to a serious collision, and that quickly. After consultation with the people we believe it to be true beyond reasonable question that the majority of white voters are with the people's party in every southern state thus far visited, and our information leads us to believe that the same thing is true in the other states also. The white people are leaving the old parties and casting their lots with us, and our numbers are consequently increasing. We are informed by a large number of intelligent and reputable people that in the recent state election in Alabama Capt. Kolb was chosen governor by over 40,000 majority, and yet his opponent was counted in by a majority of 10,000. County tickets throughout the state were counted out and others counted in.

By the same unblushing methods we are informed that in the state election, which occurred in Arkansas on the 5th of September, at least 30,000 qualified voters of the state were deprived of the right of suffrage, that the returns were inaccurate, and at that election the people's party, though polling a large vote in the state, were denied representation in the appointment of judges and commissioners by whom the election was to be conducted. In consequence of these methods the will of the authorized voters have been defeated. The only thing that our friends in that state have to guide them in is the few counties that had an honest count. In every one of these counties our vote ran fully up to expectations. In Washington, Independence, White, Clark, Nevada, Crawford, Sebastian, Scott and White counties the people's party had an immense vote, their ticket leading the republican largely and was about equal with the democratic. We believe that a fair count would have shown similar conditions throughout the state. These frauds and irregularities in the state referred to, though local, are yet matters worthy of the serious consideration of the people of the United States. This deplorable condition of affairs cannot be remedied from without. The solution must come from the people within the states, supported by a healthy public sentiment everywhere, and we believe it to be the duty of all people, without regard to section, to stand by these noble people of the south who have risen up to demand good government and honest elections.

After an experience of many years it is apparent that neither the republican party nor the democratic can or will accomplish the much desired end, to-wit: The restoration of the ballot to a fair and honest basis in the states of the union. The people's party alone can secure the desired end, if the people of the whole country who desire honest elections and the repeal of class laws will rally to the support of this great industrial movement and place the party in power under whose banner the white people of the country are marshaling themselves to battle for the right and win the day in November. With the aggregations of capital on the one hand and the overthrow by fraud of free elections on the other, how is it possible for our civilization to last? The new party has the face turned to the glorious future in its sublime mission to usher in an era of fraternity and justice among men. In the presence of such an opportunity to emancipate our country from misrule of every kind let party lines be forgotten and let the general flame of a common patriotism nerve every heart and move every soul.

(Signed)

JAMES B. WEAVER.

JAMES H. FIELD.

Kansas Republican Editors.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 24.—About twenty-five republican editors met here last evening to perfect a permanent organization. The meeting was the outgrowth of a preliminary meeting held in July, which was called by the state central committee. A permanent organization was effected by the election of J. K. Hudson, of the Topeka Capital, as president and F. H. Roberts, of Oskaloosa, secretary.

## STAMPED OUT.

Secretary Rusk Issues a Congratulatory Note.

No More Pleuro-Pneumonia in the Country—Success of the System of Inspection—No Danger of Its Introduction From Abroad.

Pleuro-Pneumonia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—Secretary Rusk has issued the following declaration, the most important of all that have come from the department agricultural during his administration:

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that the quarantine heretofore existing in the counties of King and Queens, state of New York, and the counties of Essex and Hudson, state of New Jersey, for the suppression of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle is this day removed. The removal of the aforesaid quarantine completes the dissolving of all quarantines established by this department in the several sections of the United States for the suppression of the above named disease. No case of this disease has occurred in the state of Illinois, since December 20, 1887, a period of more than four years and eight months. No case has occurred in the state of Pennsylvania since September 29, 1888, a period of four years within a few days. No case has occurred in the state of Maryland since September 18, 1888, a period of three years. No case has occurred in the state of New York since April 30, 1891, a period of more than one year and four months. No case has occurred in the state of New Jersey since March 25, 1892, a period of six months, and no case has occurred in any other portion of the United States within the past two years. I do hereby officially declare that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

J. M. RUSK.

Speaking of the matter, which he said was of great importance to the cattle producers of the United States and of particular interest to the consuming nations of Europe, Secretary Rusk said: "The official declaration of the freedom of the United States from the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia has been delayed until fully six months from the occurrence of the last case, on which occasion the animal found diseased as well as all others with which it had come in contact were purchased and slaughtered and the premises quarantined to all cattle from that date to the present time. Although in many cases four months is regarded as sufficient this extension of the period of complete immunity from four to six months was advised to satisfy the most conservative, and the grounds for the present declaration and its issue and the raising of quarantine in the United States for this disease is thoroughly justified by the facts."

"The inspection system advised by the department has been maintained in full force and efficiency in the eight districts heretofore infected during that period. The seaboard and frontier inspection and all necessary cattle quarantine will be strictly enforced, and there being no possibility of the occurrence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia save by its introduction from foreign ports, the country may congratulate itself upon the removal of all apprehension for its cattle on the score of contagious pleuro-pneumonia."

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Judge Guthrie Upsets the Civil Rights Act of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 22.—Hotel and theater managers, railroad companies and other public purveyors, will no longer stand in awe of the civil rights act passed by the legislature of Kansas in 1874. It was declared unconstitutional by Judge Guthrie of the district court, in the case of the state vs. DeMoss & Armstrong, proprietors of the St. Nicholas hotel, this city.

It was alleged in the information that the defendants are proprietors of the St. Nicholas hotel; that on the 4th day of August, 1892, J. L. Leonard, a colored man, called for his breakfast at the hotel and demanded that he should be given a seat in the dining room; that the defendants offered to furnish him for his breakfast anything they had in the house at the lunch counter, which he refused to accept, and demanded that he should be permitted to take a seat with the other guests at a table in the dining room, which was refused. DeMoss & Armstrong were prosecuted under an act entitled "An act to provide for the protection of citizens in their civil and public rights," approved February 24, 1874. The act provides that if the owners or agents in charge of any inn, hotel or boarding house, or any place of entertainment or amusement shall make any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

The court held that the act of the legislature was unconstitutional for the reason that the language of the act and class of persons intended to be protected by the act was broader than the title of the act.

The title of the act is "For the protection of citizens in their civil and public rights." The provisions of the act apply to all persons, and are therefore broader than the title of the act.

MARSHAL WILLIAMS DEAD.

No Doubt Killed by the Daltons Whom He Was Supposed to Have Captured—A False Telegram.

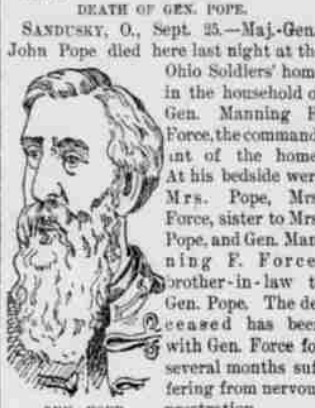
PANAMA, Tex., Sept. 23.—There is little doubt here now that the dispatch sent here from Deming, N. M., to Marshal Nickerson, signed Sam Williams, saying that he had arrested five of the Dalton gang and was after three others, was sent by Sam Wingo, one of the most desperate outlaws in the country. After the telegrams were sent Sam Williams disappeared from Deming and nothing could be heard from him. A description of Sam Williams was asked for, which was sent. This did not correspond with the description of the man who claimed to be Williams at Deming. Parties arriving here who know Sam Wingo say that the description suits him exactly. The man had two white handled pistols, whereas Williams always carried only one, which had a black handle.

Russell Set Free.

LAHEDO, Tex., Sept. 20.—Extradition has been refused at the City of Mexico in the case of Russell, the Kansas City Lombard defaulter, and he has been set at liberty.

## THREE NOTED DEATHS.

Gen. Pope, Gen. Husted and Gilmore, the Noted Band Leader, Die Somewhat Suddenly.



DEATH OF GEN. POPE. SANDUSKY, O., Sept. 25.—Maj.-Gen. John Pope died here last night at the Ohio Soldiers' home in the household of Gen. Manning F. Force, the commandant of the home. At his bedside were Mrs. Pope, Mrs. Force, sister to Mrs. Pope, and Gen. Manning F. Force, brother-in-law to Gen. Pope. The deceased has been with Gen. Force for several months suffering from nervous prostration.

A month ago his malady was considered fatal, but its termination was not expected so soon. Everything within the power of medical skill was done to battle against the disease that terminated his noble life. He was 70 years old.

A NOTED POLITICIAN DEAD.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Sept. 26.—Gen. James W. Husted died at his residence here at 7:30 o'clock last night. At his deathbed were gathered Dr. Marone, the attending physician, Mr. Husted's wife and sons, Thomas, William and J. W. Husted, Jr., and his two daughters, Mrs. Frederick Shedd and Miss Husted.

Gen. Husted was taken ill on his way to the republican convention in June.

He left New York with the republican delegates and before he arrived at Minneapolis he was taken down and it was feared he would expire before reaching his destination. As soon as he was taken ill, some of those aboard the train administered to him a dose of medicine, and it is said that it was an overdose and caused the illness from which he died. After the convention the general was brought home to Peekskill in a special car and taken to his residence, where he remained hovering between life and death.

Yesterday the general gradually grew worse and at half past 4 o'clock he began to sink, dying three hours afterward. He passed away peacefully. He was conscious to the last.

GILMORE'S SUDDEN DEATH.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 26.—Col. Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, the world-renowned proprietor, manager and leader of the band bearing his name, died at his room at the Lindell hotel at 6:45 Saturday night of heart failure, due to indigestion. Gilmore had for several days been feeling ill and consulted a local physician, by whom he was treated for indigestion.

ANOTHER WYOMING MOB.

A Protestant Lecturer Who Declared Himself a Fighter, Gets Into Trouble at Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 26.—Never since the historical triple lynching has the place been in such a ferment of excitement. The occasion was the lecture under the auspices of the American Protestant association, an anti-Catholic society organized here by men from Omaha a year ago. R. F. Lyons was the speaker. He is also a fighter. In the melee following the breaking up of the meeting he operated two six shooters and wounded three men, one an officer. Lyons talked an hour, with frequent interruptions. Finally the turmoil became so great that he announced a postponement. In the opening he called attention to the fact that he carried two revolvers and was ready to use them if assaulted. He said nothing offensive in his remarks, but the crowd was determined to nip the movement in the bud.

The police and ushers appointed by Lyons repeatedly attempted to clear the lobby, but were unsuccessful. As Lyons, surrounded by an armed guard which had been behind the scenes during the evening, stepped to the street, he pulled his revolvers. Policemen Nolan advanced and ordered the lecturer to put away his revolvers, assuring him he was in no danger. He stated that he proposed to take care of himself. Nolan attempted to wrest the weapons from him. Both went to the ground. While down Lyons fired three times.

Nolan cried that he had been killed, and lay limp upon the ground. Patrick Moores, a boiler maker from the railway shops, fell with a bullet in the groin. Elmer Hicks, partner of Moores, was shot in the hand. Policemen county officers, members of the association and other citizens rushed in to stop the shooting. Lyons clung to his revolvers and cleared a way for himself. Quite a number of shots were fired into the air.

Lyons reached the hotel in safety and later was taken to the county jail. Nolan's wound is along the neck and is a bad one, but he will recover. Moores will most likely die.

Bishop Burke, of the Catholic church, is on the streets trying to preserve order. The doctors at the hospital say it is their opinion that Policemen Nolan's wounds were made by a knife.

Trampled to Death.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—In a senseless panic in Ludlow street synagogues, crowded with Hebrew new year festival service attendants, four women were trampled to death this morning and nine persons, so far as known, more or less badly injured. The panic was caused by some person yelling "fire" when a candle fell over on the pulpit and set fire to a bit of drapery. The congregation stampeded immediately.

Receiving Assistance.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Sept. 25.—The locked out men to-day received their first benefits from the Amalgamated association, nearly \$10,000 having been sent here to be paid to the men. It is stated that fully one-half of this amount was given to members of the mechanical department, who struck out of sympathy with the locked out men.

## DASTARDLY CRIME.

Miscreants Wreck a Santa Fe Train—Four Persons Killed and Many Injured.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 22.—Passenger train No. 8 on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad was wrecked by unknown miscreants, undoubtedly train robbers, three miles west of Osage City at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning and the engine, the baggage, express and mail cars, two day coaches, two chair cars and three sleepers thrown over an embankment three feet and the first six cars telescoped. Four persons were killed outright and twenty-five seriously injured.

The killed were: Frank Baxter, express messenger, Kansas City. Bloomenthal, express guardsman, Mexico. James Chaddicks, fireman, Topeka. Ed Mayer, engineer, Topeka.

In addition to the killed twenty-five persons were injured. The rail was removed at a small bridge which crosses a ravine. There was a down grade run of five miles from Barclay to that point and the train was running fully forty-five miles an hour. It was impossible for the engineer to see the twisted rail in time to check the speed of the train and the coaches piled one over the other until the baggage and express car was completely hidden from view.

Men, women and children were piled over each other, caught in the broken seats and thrown through the windows of the cars.

An examination of the track was made, and it was found that the fish plates had been carefully removed and the bolts taken out and the spikes drawn from ten ties and the rail bent over to the inside.

The one million dollars in currency was on its way from the Mexican Central railroad to its headquarters in Boston.

The mysterious feature of the whole affair is that the robbers did not make an attempt to take the money, which could have easily been picked up. The passengers saw men run for the brush near by, but it is not known how many there were.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Many School Children Have a Narrow Escape From Drowning at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—One hundred and fifty school children and a score or more of men and women made a hasty exit from the old whale ship Progress at the State street bridge at 2 o'clock yesterday. A loaded sand scow in tow of the tug James H. Hay plunged into the port side of the old Arctic whaler, tearing a big hole in her hull at the water line. In twenty minutes the vessel careened outward and lay with her port guard rail almost even with the water's edge and the water poured into the hold below the cabin deck and filled it to getting between decks through the hatches. Otherwise, the 150 persons who were engaged in examining the curiosities in that portion of the vessel would have been thoroughly ducked and perhaps drowned.

There was no panic. Fully ten minutes elapsed between the time the sand scow struck the old vessel and the time she careened. Several employees of the owners of the old craft were aboard at the time and they had presence of mind enough to hasten the visitors ashore without frightening them. One crippled man who could not move rapidly and maintain a good equilibrium was carried down the gang plank to the dock by one of the sailors. All the other visitors walked off without accident before she turned on her side. When the sand scow struck her the shock was so great that every person on the vessel was frightened and began to investigate the cause of the trouble. The temporary steps from the dock to the vessel were broken by the shock. The old whaler was jammed up against the dock and on the rebound her forward end floated out about twenty feet, where she finally settled.

FIGHT ON THE BORDERS.

Mexican Outlaws Have a Blooded Battle With United States Troops.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 26.—Official information has reached headquarters of the military department of Texas of an affray on the lower Rio Grande border, above Rio Grande City, between a detachment of United States troops under command of Capt. Francis C. Hardie, of the Third cavalry, and a band of Mexican outlaws, who are believed to have organized for the purpose of carrying on smuggling operations and other depredations.

The skirmishers attacked them, but it resulted in no fatalities. Capt. Hardie has forwarded full particulars of the affray to Gen. Frank W. Heaton, department commander, by letter, which is expected to reach here tomorrow. A posse of deputy United States marshals was with the soldiers and participated in the fight.

Wreck on the Fort Wayne.

WOOSTER, O., Sept. 22.—The Chicago express on the Fort Wayne road crashed into a freight train at Shreve this morning and thirteen persons were killed outright, three seriously injured and others slightly hurt.

The Chicago express, known as No. 8, was approaching the station at full speed at 3 o'clock this morning when the first section of freight train No. 75, which had been lying on a siding, suddenly pulled out to the main track in front of it, and before either train could stop they had collided. It is thought the engineer of the freight did not understand his orders.

There were five clerks in the postal car and four were instantly killed and the fifth fatally injured.

Several Killed.

MARON CITY, Ia., Sept. 26.—Seven dead and three injured is the result of a railroad wreck which occurred at New Hampton. For the number of lives lost and destruction of property, it is the worst accident that has occurred in the state in years.

Women Will Vote in New Zealand.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 26.—The legislative council has passed the woman's franchise bill with a proviso that female voters may be registered without personal attendance at the polls.

## THE GRAND ARMY.

The Old Veterans Again at the National Capital.

A Great Parade With Eighty Thousand Old Soldiers in Line—The New Commander and Other Officers.—Condition of the Order.

The Parade.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 31.—Through dense lanes of thousands of people who lined the pavement and side streets, past buildings with lavish displays of banners, flags and streamers, cheered by the voices of hundreds of school children singing patriotic airs, the Grand Army of the Republic, many thousand strong yesterday marched up broad Pennsylvania avenue along whose rough cobble-stones as members of the greatest of modern armies they had marched twenty-seven years ago, tired, dusty, travel-stained, war-worn.

Seven hours and a half to a second was the marching time of the procession. Fully 80,000 men were in the column with 338 bands and drum corps. As every one of these played "Marching Through Georgia" about ten times, the occasion almost approximated a musical festival. It was a fine body of men and any nation might swell with pride over them. Spectators thronged both curbs ten deep and it is estimated that over 400,000 people viewed the parade. It was undoubtedly high water mark for the G. A. R. and will never be reached again. Military distance was maintained throughout the march and the column would have thronged a country road for twenty miles.

The New Commander.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The Grand Army encampment work so far has been most harmonious, Indianapolis being selected by acclamation as the place for the next encampment and A. G. Weissert, of Milwaukee, being unanimously chosen commander-in-chief to succeed Gen. Palmer. Lincoln, Neb., withdrew from the competition for the former honor and Deputy Commissioner of Pensions Lincoln dropped.

NEW COMMANDER OUT OF THE LATTER CROWD when he found how the land lay.

The election of a senior vice commander-in-chief was then taken up, but while it was in progress a communication was received from the president that his affliction was too deep to leave the bedside of his wife, and he therefore begged to be excused from any attendance on the encampment. Comrade B. H. Warfield was then unanimously elected senior vice commander-in-chief.

On the first ballot for junior vice commander-in-chief there was no election. The candidates were: Ayers, of Delaware, 292; Beggart, of Texas, 223; Kennedy, of Colorado, 115; Menton, of Kentucky, 24; necessary to a choice, 528. There being no choice another ballot was ordered, which resulted in the choice of Peter B. Ayers, of Delaware.

Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The committee on resolutions reported to the G. A. R. encampment a large number of resolutions and propositions which had been referred to them, recommending that a large majority of them had been laid upon the table. Among the resolutions reported favorably by the committee and adopted were the following:

Asking congress to pass a law giving the same right of precedence in appointments to all honorably discharged soldiers that is now given by law to soldiers that were discharged for disabilities.

Commending the order of Commander-in-Chief Palmer for forbidding any G. A. R. post to march under the confederate flag.

Declaring it to be inexpedient for the national encampment G. A. R. to express an opinion on the subject of opening the world's fair on Sunday, in view of the fact upon which the members of the G. A. R. are divided.

Favoring the establishment of a soldiers' home in the Marine hospital building at New Orleans.

Asking congress to provide for the erection of a monument to the private soldiers of the army.

Advising the council of administration to call the meeting of the next annual encampment not later than the first week of September, 1903.

This having exhausted the business of the encampment, the installation of officers elected for the ensuing year took place.

Comrade Beath, of Pennsylvania, the ranking past commander-in-chief, administered the obligation to the officers-elect.

After the commander-in-chief had been installed, he was asked if he could name his personal staff for the year. He answered that at present he was prepared to name but one—E. D. Gray, of Milwaukee, to be adjutant general. Comrade Gray then came forward and was inducted into office by Comrade Beath.

The new commander-in-chief then assumed the gavel and declared the twenty-sixth annual encampment G. A. R. adjourned sine die.

Condition of the Order.

During the last calendar year, there was a gain of 229 in the number of posts, making the total number 7,568, and a gain in the membership of 64,401; losses of 66,109, leaving the number of members in good standing December 31 last, 407,781, an apparent loss of 1,708. This loss is said to be apparent because in one department it was found that nearly 3,000 had been added without authority and the returns previously made were incorrect, so that there was actually a gain of about 1,300 in the total strength of the organization. During the year the deaths numbered 6,404, the honorably discharged 1,929, the transfers 9,460, the suspensions 34,567, the dishonorable discharges 467 and the delinquents 13,592.

## POOR YOUNG GIRLS.

They Are Often Too Trusting and Suffer for It.

When most pretty girls who are also poor reach nineteen they become engaged to some poor young man, and as he hasn't the money to marry on, they wait until he has saved it. If the young man is imprudent, the waiting process is a long and tiresome one. While the young man is having a good time, spending sixty cents out of each spare dollar and saving forty cents for his marriage, the girl is growing a little older, a little more careworn, and wasting her youth in waiting for a man who in most cases finds some one more attractive and breaks the engagement.

If girls will look around at girls who have "waited" for such a man, they will hesitate before entering upon an engagement that promises to be fruitless, and leaves them worn out and with no faith in human nature.

Very often a girl who is waiting for an imprudent young man to become rich is a slave to the caprices of a man who finally deserts her. Very often, under such circumstances, a woman accuses the world of faults it is not guilty of. In a way, men take very good care of themselves, for the reason that they accept the lessons of life, hard though they sometimes are; but women make the mistake of trusting too much, and suffering for it.—N. Y. Ledger.

—It is a great shock to a young married woman to realize that when her husband comes home it is not to tell her how much he thinks of her, but to get something to eat.—Chicago Times.

"Is it not very exciting to see the anchor weighed aboard ship?" "Not half so exciting as it would be to see one wade ashore."—Jester.

A Real "Discovery Number"

both in text and illustrations is the October WIDE AWAKE. Its frontispiece is a dainty drawing by Meynell, "In 1492," and shows a group of children waving their good-bys to Columbus as he sets sail. Elbridge S. Brooks gives a brief narration of the Irishman whose presence in the crew of Columbus has been discovered by Mr. John Fluke. Theron Brown's stirring ode and chorus, "In 1492," fitly introduces this "Discovery Number." These verses have been set to ringing music by Prof. E. C. Phelps for this number also. Copies of the leaflet containing this song are offered free to schools throughout the land.

A characteristic southern story by Richard Malcolm Johnston, "The Bee Hunters;" "A Cane Rush," by Malcolm Townsend; "I Spy," by John Preston True; "The Diver," by H. P. Whitmarsh; "On Board a Pirate Junk," by Lieut.-Col. Thorndike, and culminating chapters in the two capital serials "The Coral Ship," and "That Mary Ann." The poetry consists of verses by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Lillian Crawford True, Mary E. Blake and others.

Price 20 cents a number, \$2.40 a year. On sale at news stands and sent postpaid on receipt of price by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

PAT MALONEY remarked that "the first and last letters in the alphabet are the A Z ones."

Hark! What's That?

The dinner bell, of course. Not a particularly welcome sound to the dyspeptic. But if the stomach be put in working order, and appetite insured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, we welcome the ting-a-ling-a-ling that announces a meal with delight. The Bitters not only promotes digestion, but overcomes malarial and liver complaints, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism.

Tux only lean folks you can find in this world are those who try to keep all they can get.—Ham's Horn.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well-informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

The man who has "the pull" at a picnic is generally the thoughtful chap who has brought a flask.—Boston Bulletin.

ALBERT BURCH, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

"In order to live well," said the man who rejuvenates wearing apparel, "I must be careful to dye well."—Washington Star.

For indigestion, constipation, sick headache, weak stomach, disordered liver—take Beecham's Pills. For sale by all druggists.

Half the world really didn't know how the other half lived till Columbus found it out.—Philadelphia Times.

Advice to husbands—never talk in your sleep unless you're sure what you are going to say.—Drake's Magazine.

Dox's Neglect a Cough. Take some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instantly. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.